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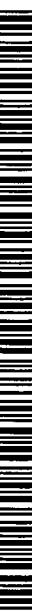
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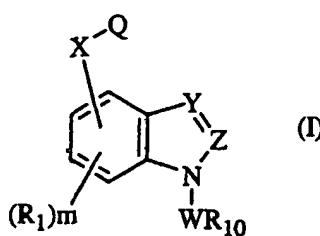
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WO 02/085892 A1

(54) Title: HETEROCYCLYOXY-, -THIOXY- AND -AMINOBENZAZOLE DERIVATIVES AS 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE-6 LIGANDS



(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a compound of formula (I) and the use thereof for the therapeutic treatment of disorders relating to or affected by the 5-HT6 receptor.

HETEROCYCLYLOXY-, -THIOXY- AND -AMINOBENZAZOLE
DERIVATIVES AS 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE-6 LIGANDS

This invention relates to heterocyclyloxy-, -thioxy-
5 and -aminobenzazole derivatives as 5-hydroxytryptamine-6
ligands, to processes for preparing them, to methods of
using them and to pharmaceutical compositions containing
them.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Various central nervous system disorders such as
anxiety, depression, motor disorders, etc., are believed
to involve a disturbance of the neurotransmitter 5-
hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) or serotonin. Serotonin is
15 localized in the central and peripheral nervous systems
and is known to affect many types of conditions including
psychiatric disorders, motor activity, feeding behavior,
sexual activity, and neuroendocrine regulation among
others. The effects of serotonin are regulated by the
20 various 5-HT receptor subtypes. Known 5-HT receptors
include the 5-HT1 family (e.g. 5-HT1A), the 5-HT2 family
(e.g. 5-HT2A), 5-HT3, 5-HT4, 5-HT5, 5-HT6 and 5-HT7
subtypes.

25 The recently identified human 5-hydroxytryptamine-6
(5-HT6) receptor subtype has been cloned, and the
extensive distribution of its mRNA has been reported.
Highest levels of 5-HT6 receptor mRNA have been observed
in the olfactory tubercle, the striatum, nucleus
accumbens, dentate gyrus and CA1, CA2 and CA3 regions of
30 the hippocampus. Lower levels of 5-HT6 receptor mRNA
were seen in the granular layer of the cerebellum,

several diencephalic nuclei, amygdala and in the cortex. Northern blots have revealed that 5-HT6 receptor mRNA appears to be exclusively present in the brain, with little evidence for its presence in peripheral tissues.

- 5 The high affinity of a number of antipsychotic agents for the 5-HT6 receptor, in addition to its mRNA localization *in striatum, olfactory tubercle and nucleus accumbens* suggests that some of the clinical actions of these compounds may be mediated through this receptor.
- 10 Therefore, 5-HT6 receptor ligands are believed to be of potential use in the treatment of certain CNS disorders such as anxiety, depression, epilepsy, obsessive compulsive disorders, attention deficit disorder, migraine, cognitive memory enhancement (e.g. for the
- 15 treatment of Alzheimer's disease), sleep disorders, feeding disorders (e.g. anorexia and bulimia), panic attacks, withdrawal from drug abuse (e.g. cocaine, ethanol, nicotine and benzodiazepines), schizophrenia, or the like; or in the treatment of certain gastrointestinal disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome.
- 20

Therefore, it is an object of this invention to provide compounds which are useful as therapeutic agents in the treatment of a variety of central nervous system disorders related to or affected by the 5-HT6 receptor.

- 25 It is another object of this invention to provide therapeutic methods and pharmaceutical compositions useful for the treatment of central nervous system disorders related to or affected by the 5-HT6 receptor.

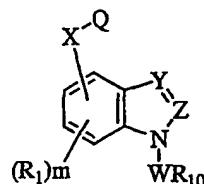
- 30 It is a feature of this invention that the compounds provided may also be used to further study and elucidate the 5-HT6 receptor.

These and other objects and features of the invention will become more apparent by the detailed description set forth hereinbelow.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides compounds of formula

I



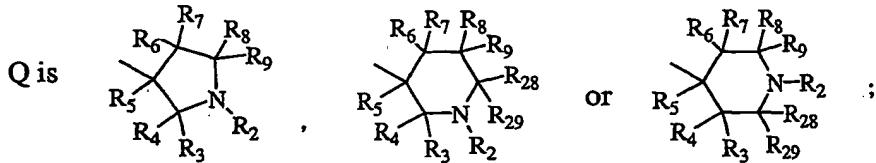
(I)

5

wherein

W is SO₂, CO, CONH, CSNH or (CH₂)_x;X is O, SO_n or NR₁₁;Y is CR₁₂ or N;10 Z is CR₁₃ or N with the proviso that when Y is N then
Z must be CR₁₃;m and x are each independently 0 or an integer of 1,
2 or 3;

15

15 R₁ is halogen, CN, OR₁₄, CO₂R₁₅, CONR₁₆R₁₇, CNR₁₈NR₁₉R₂₀,
SO₂NR₂₁R₂₂, SO_pR₂₃ or a C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl, C₃-C₆cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl,

20 phenyl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted;

R₂ is H, CNR₂₄NR₂₅R₂₆ or a C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl, C₃-C₆cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted;

25

R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉, R₂₈ and R₂₉ are each independently H or an optionally substituted C₁-C₆alkyl group;

R_{10} is an optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group;

n and p are each independently 0 or an integer of 1 or 2;

5 R_{11} is H or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl or cycloheteroalkyl group each optionally substituted;

10 R_{12} and R_{13} are each independently H, halogen or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group each optionally substituted;

15 R_{14} is H, COR_7 , or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted;

20 R_{15} and R_{27} are each independently H or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted;

25 R_{16} , R_{17} , R_{18} , R_{19} , R_{20} , R_{24} , R_{25} and R_{26} are each independently H or an optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl group;

30 R_{21} and R_{22} are each independently H or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted; and

R_{23} is an optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl group; or

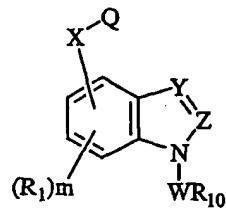
the stereoisomers thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The present invention also provides methods and compositions useful for the therapeutic treatment of central nervous system disorders related to or affected by the 5-HT6 receptor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The 5-hydroxytryptamine-6 (5-HT6) receptor is one of the most recent receptors to be identified by molecular cloning. Its ability to bind a wide range of therapeutic compounds used in psychiatry, coupled with its intriguing distribution in the brain has stimulated significant interest in new compounds which are capable of interacting with or affecting said receptor. At present, there are no known fully selective agonists. Significant efforts are being made to understand the possible role of the 5-HT6 receptor in psychiatry, cognitive dysfunction, motor function and control, memory, mood and the like. To that end, compounds which demonstrate a binding affinity for the 5-HT6 receptor are earnestly sought both as an aid in the study of the 5-HT6 receptor and as potential therapeutic agents in the treatment of central nervous system disorders.

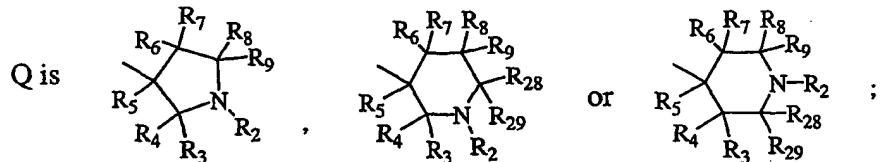
Surprisingly, it has now been found that heterocyclyloxy-, -thioxy- or -aminobenzazole derivatives of formula I demonstrate 5-HT6 affinity. Advantageously, said benzazole derivatives may be used as effective therapeutic agents for the treatment of central nervous system (CNS) disorders associated with or affected by the 5-HT6 receptor. Accordingly, the present invention provides heterocyclyloxy-, -thioxy- or -aminobenzazole derivatives of formula I



(I)

wherein

W is SO_2 , CO, CONH, CSNH or $(\text{CH}_2)_x$;
 X is O, SO_2 or NR_{11} ;
 Y is CR_{12} or N;
 Z is CR_{13} or N with the proviso that when Y is N then
 5 Z must be CR_{13} ;
 m and x are each independently 0 or an integer of 1,
 2 or 3;



10 R_1 is halogen, CN, OR_{14} , CO_2R_{15} , $\text{CONR}_{16}\text{R}_{17}$, $\text{CNR}_{18}\text{NR}_{19}\text{R}_{20}$, $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}_{21}\text{R}_{22}$, SO_2R_{23} or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkenyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkynyl, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, phenyl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted;

15 R_2 is H, $\text{CNR}_{24}\text{NR}_{25}\text{R}_{26}$ or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkenyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkynyl, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted;

20 R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{28} and R_{29} are each independently H or an optionally substituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl group;

R_{10} is an optionally substituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group;

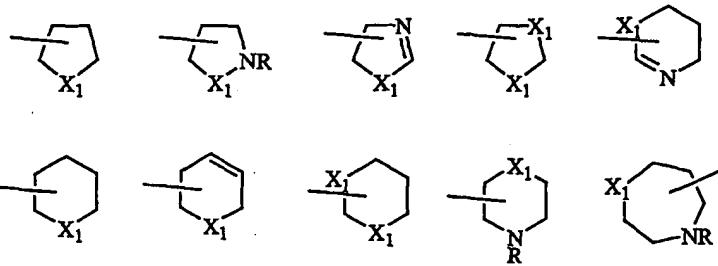
25 n and p are each independently 0 or an integer of 1 or 2;

R_{11} is H or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkenyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkynyl, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted;

30 R_{12} and R_{13} are each independently H, halogen or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkoxy group each optionally substituted;

R_{14} is H, COR₂, or a C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each
 5 optionally substituted;
 R_{15} and R_{17} are each independently H or a C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl, C₃-C₆cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each
 10 optionally substituted;
 R_{16} , R_{17} , R_{18} , R_{19} , R_{20} , R_{24} , R_{25} and R_{26} are each independently H or an optionally substituted C₁-C₆alkyl group;
 R_{21} and R_{22} are each independently H or a C₁-C₆alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally
 15 substituted; and
 R_{23} is an optionally substituted C₁-C₆alkyl, aryl, or
 20 the stereoisomers thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

As used in the specification and claims, the term halogen designates Br, Cl, I or F and the term
 20 cycloheteroalkyl designates a C₅-C₆cycloalkyl ring system containing 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms, which may be the same or different, selected from N, O or S and optionally containing one double bond. Exemplary of the cycloheteroalkyl ring systems included in the term as
 25 designated herein are the following rings wherein X₁ is NR, O or S and R is H or an optional substituent as defined hereinbelow.



Similarly, as used in the specification and claims, the term heteroaryl designates a 5- to 10-membered aromatic ring system containing 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms, which may be the same or different, selected from N, O or S. Such heteroaryl ring systems include pyrrolyl, azolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, furyl, thieryl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, indolinyl, benzothienyl, benzofuranyl, benzisoxazolyl or the like. The term haloalkyl as used herein designates a C_nH_{2n+1} group having from one to $2n+1$ halogen atoms which may be the same or different and the term haloalkoxy as used herein designates an OC_nH_{2n+1} group having from one to $2n+1$ halogen atoms which may be the same or different.

In the specification and claims, when the terms C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_2-C_6 alkenyl, C_2-C_6 alkynyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, phenyl or heteroaryl are designated as being optionally substituted, the substituent groups which are optionally present may be one or more of those customarily employed in the development of pharmaceutical compounds or the modification of such compounds to influence their structure/activity, persistence, absorption, stability or other beneficial property. Specific examples of such substituents include halogen atoms, nitro, cyano, thiocyanato, cyanato, hydroxyl, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, formyl, alkoxy carbonyl, carboxyl, alkanoyl, alkylthio, alkylsulphinyl, alkylsulphonyl, carbamoyl, alkylamido, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, heterocyclyl (e.g. heteroaryl and cycloheteroalkyl) or cycloalkyl groups, preferably halogen atoms or lower alkyl groups. Typically, 0-3 substituents may be present. When any of the foregoing substituents represents or contains an alkyl substituent group, this may be linear or branched and may contain up to 12, preferably up to 6, more preferably up to 4 carbon atoms.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be any acid addition salt formed by a compound of formula I and a pharmaceutically acceptable acid such as phosphoric, sulfuric, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, citric, maleic, 5 malonic, mandelic, succinic, fumaric, acetic, lactic, nitric, sulfonic, p-toluene sulfonic, methane sulfonic acid or the like.

Compounds of the invention may exist as one or more stereoisomers. The various stereoisomers include 10 enantiomers, diastereomers, atropisomers and geometric isomers. One skilled in the art will appreciate that one stereoisomer may be more active or may exhibit beneficial effects when enriched relative to the other stereoisomer(s) or when separated from the other stereoisomer(s). Additionally, the skilled artisan knows how to separate, enrich, or selectively prepare said stereoisomers. Accordingly, the present invention comprises compounds of Formula I, the stereoisomers thereof and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts 15 thereof. The compounds of the invention may be present as a mixture of stereoisomers, individual stereoisomers, or as an optically active or enantiomerically pure form.

Preferred compounds of the invention are those compounds of formula I wherein W is SO₂ or CO. Also 25 preferred are those compounds of formula I wherein X is O. Another group of preferred compounds of the invention are those compounds of formula I wherein Y is CR₁₂. Further preferred compounds of the invention are those compounds of formula I wherein R₁₀ is an aryl or 30 heteroaryl group each optionally substituted. Preferably Q is an optionally substituted 3-pyrrolidinyl group. Z may be for example N.

Examples of R₁₀ are aryl e.g. phenyl or naphthyl, or heteroaryl e.g., pyrazolyl (such as pyrazol-4-yl) thienyl 35 (such as thien-2-yl) or quinolyl (such as quinolin-8-yl);

said aryl and heteroaryl groups being unsubstituted or optionally substituted by one or more (e.g., 1 to 3) substituents the same or different as described herein. Such substituents include halo, nitro, cyano,

5 thiocyanato, cyanato, hydroxyl, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, halo(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, halo(C₁-C₆)alkoxy, amino, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino, di-(C₁-C₆)alkylamino, formyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy)carbonyl, carboxyl, (C₁-C₆)alkanoyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylthio, (C₁-C₆)alkylsulphonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkyl-sulphonyl,

10 carbamoyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylamido, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, heteroaryl and cycloheteroalkyl or (C₁-C₆)cycloalkyl groups.

More preferred compounds of the invention are those compounds of formula I wherein W is SO₂; X is O; and R₁₀ is an aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted. Another group of more preferred compounds of the invention are those compounds of formula I wherein W is SO₂; X is O; Y is CR₁₁; and Q is a 3-pyrrolidinyl group.

Among the preferred compounds of the invention are:

20 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(3-pyrrolidinyl)-1H-indole; 4-(3-pyrrolidinyl)-1-(thien-2-ylsulfonyl)-1H-indole; 4-[(4-(3-pyrrolidinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl)sulfonyl]aniline; 1-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4-(3-pyrrolidinyl)-1H-indole; 1-[(5-chloro-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(3-pyrrolidinyl)-1H-indole;

25 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(3-pyrrolidinyl)-1H-indazole; 1-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4-(3-pyrrolidinyl)-1H-indazole; 1-[(2-chlorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(3-pyrrolidinyl)-1H-indazole;

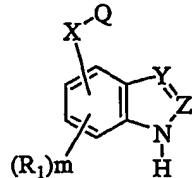
30 1-[(2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(3-pyrrolidinyl)-1H-indazole; 1-[3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(3-pyrrolidinyl)-1H-indazole; 1-[(5-chlorothien-2-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(3-pyrrolidinyl)-1H-indazole;

35 1H-indazole;

N-(2-chloro-4-{{4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indazol-1-yl}sulfonyl}phenyl)acetamide;
 N-({4-{{4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indazol-1-yl}sulfonyl}phenyl)acetamide;
 5 8-{{4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indazol-1-yl}sulfonyl}quinoline;
 1-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1H-indazole;
 1-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4-(piperidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indazole;
 1-[(5-chlorothien-2-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-
 10 1H-indazole;
 1-[(5-chlorothien-2-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(piperidin-3-yloxy)-
 1H-indazole;
 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(piperidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indole;
 4-{{4-(piperidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indol-1-yl}sulfonyl}aniline;
 15 1-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4-(piperidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indole;
 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1H-indole;
 4-{{4-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1H-indol-1-yl}sulfonyl}aniline;
 1-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4-(piperidin-4-yloxy)-1H-indole;
 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-5-(pyrrolidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indole;
 20 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-6-(pyrrolidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indole;
 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-6-(pyrrolidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indazole;
 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-5-(pyrrolidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indazole; or
 the stereoisomers thereof or pharmaceutically acceptable
 salts thereof.

25 This invention also provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula I which comprises one of the following:

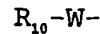
a) reacting a compound of formula (B)



(B)

wherein m , Q , X , Y , Z and R_1 are as defined herein, with an appropriate sulphonylating, acylating, carbamoylating, thiocarbamoylating, arylating or alkylating agent

5 containing the group:

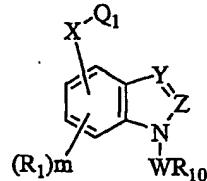


where R_{10} is as defined above and W is SO_2 , CO , $CONH$, $CSNH$ or $(CH_2)_x$; said reactants protected on reactive sites and/or on reactive substituent groups as required, and

10 removing any protecting groups, to give a corresponding compound of formula (I);

or

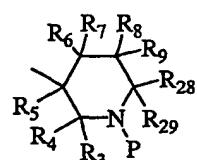
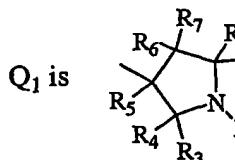
b) removing a protecting group from a compound of formula (C):



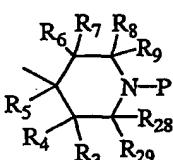
15

(C)

wherein m , W , X , Y , Z , R_1 and R_{10} are as defined herein and



or



20

where P is a protecting group to give a corresponding compound of formula (I) wherein R_2 is H ;

or

c) alkylating a compound of formula (I) as defined

25 herein wherein R_2 is hydrogen with an alkylating agent of formula R_2-L wherein L is a leaving group, such as

halogen, and R_2 is as defined herein excepting hydrogen to give a corresponding compound of formula (I);

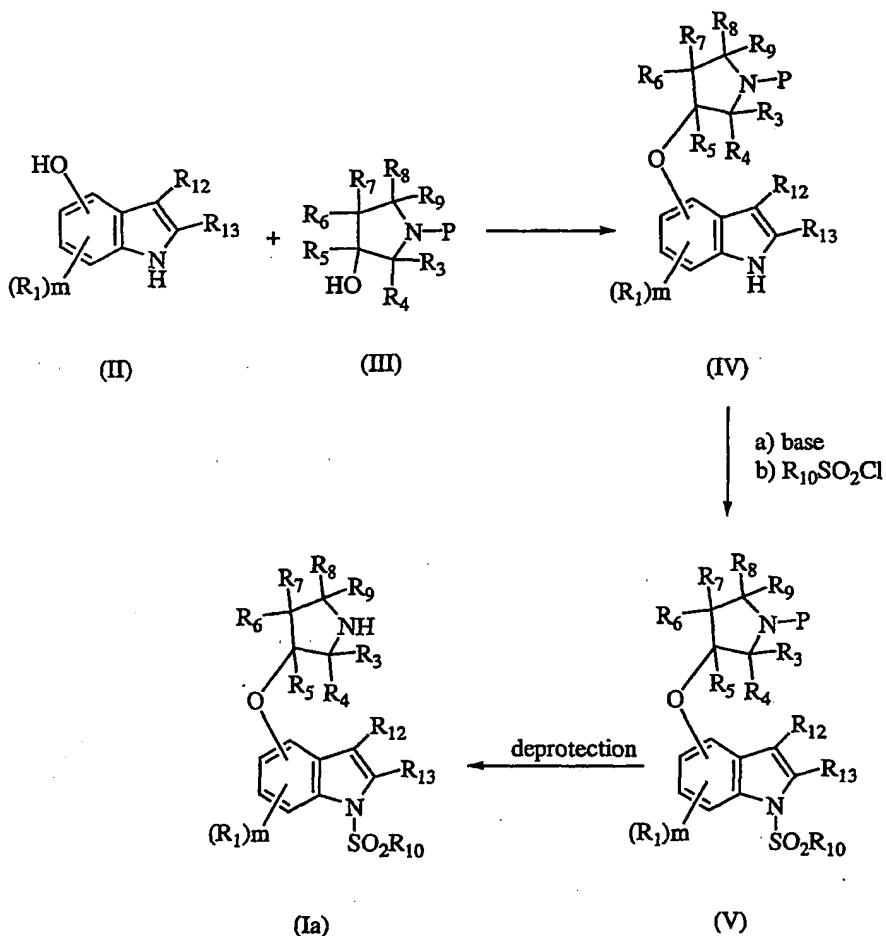
or

5 d) converting a compound of formula (I) having a reactive substituent group to a different compound of formula I;

or

e) converting a basic compound of formula (I) to an acid addition salt or vice versa.

10 Compounds of the invention may be conveniently prepared using conventional synthetic methods and, if required, standard separation and isolation techniques. For example, compounds of formula I wherein W is SO_2 ; X is O; Y is CR_{12} ; Z is CR_{13} ; Q is an optionally substituted 3-15 pyrrolidinyl group; and R_2 is H (Ia) may be prepared by reacting an hydroxyindole of formula II with a protected 3-hydroxypyrrolidine of formula III in the presence of triphenylphosphine and diethyl azodicarboxylate to give the pyrrolidinyloxyindole of formula IV. Sulfonylation followed by deprotection gives the desired compound of 20 formula Ia. The reaction is shown in flow diagram I wherein P is a protecting group.

Flow Diagram I

5

Commonly used protecting groups include t-butylcarboxylate, benzyl, acetyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, or any conventional group known to protect a basic nitrogen in standard synthetic procedures.

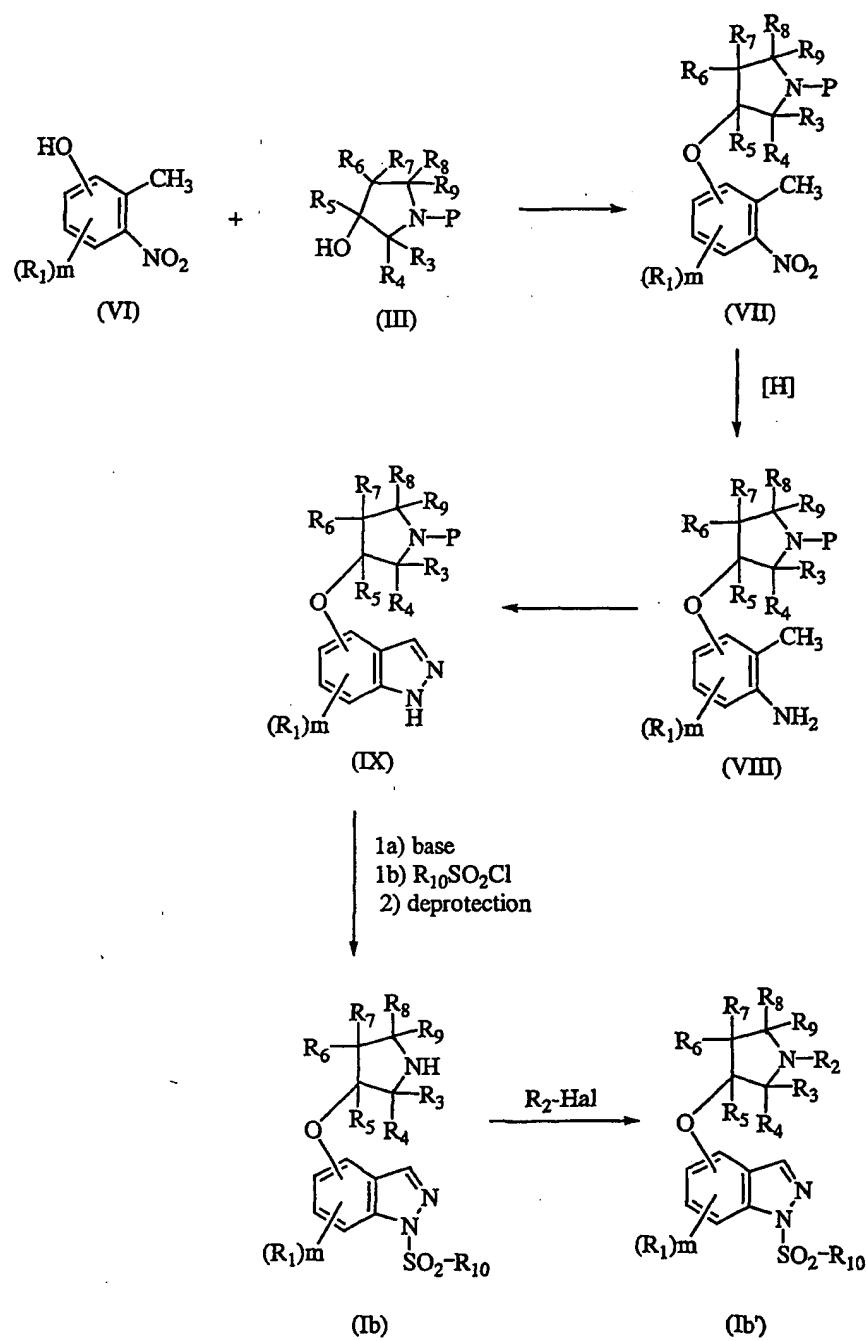
Compounds of formula I wherein W is SO_2 ; X is O; Y is CH; Z is N; and Q is optionally substituted 3-pyrrolidinyl group (Ib) may be prepared by reacting a nitromethylphenol of formula VI with a protected 3-hydroxypyrrolidine of formula III in the presence of

triphenylphosphine and diethyl azodicarboxylate to give the corresponding pyrrolidinyloxybenzene of formula VII, reducing the nitro group, for example via catalytic hydrogenation, to give the amine of formula VIII,

5 reacting the formula VIII amine with isoamyl nitrite in the presence of potassium acetate and acetic anhydride to give the pyrrolidinyl-oxyindazole of formula IX. Sulfenylation and deprotection of said formula IX compound gives the desired compound of formula Ib.

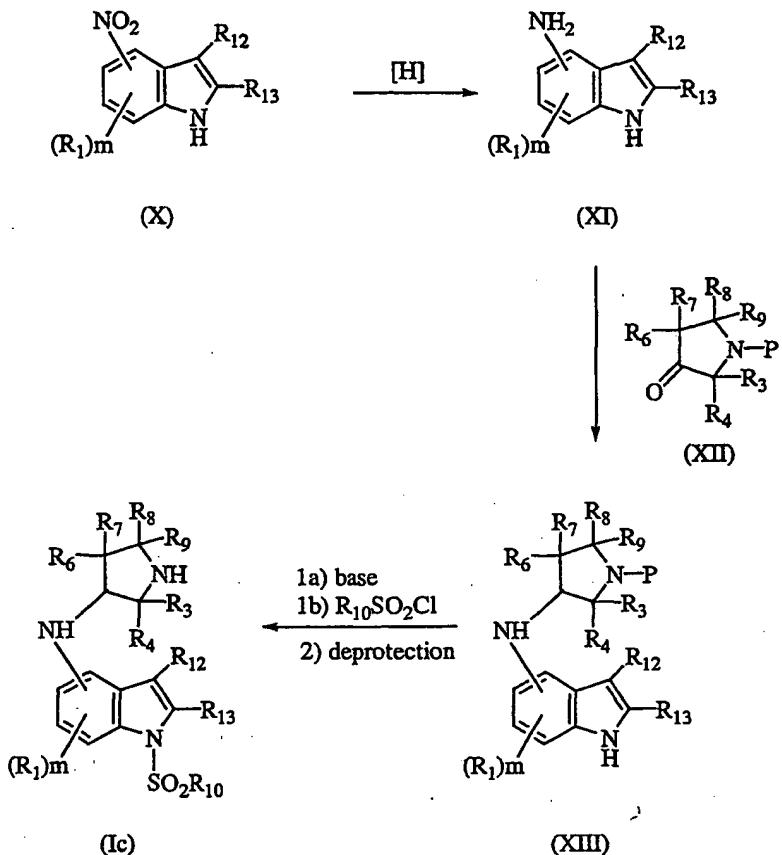
10 Subsequent reaction of the formula Ib compound with a suitable alkylating reagent such as an alkyl or aryl halide, $R_2\text{-Hal}$, gives those compounds of formula Ib' wherein R_2 is other than H. The reaction sequence is shown in flow diagram II wherein P is a protecting group

15 and Hal is Cl, Br or I.

Flow Diagram II

Similarly, compounds of formula I wherein X is S and W is SO₂, may be prepared by employing the appropriate indolylthiol or thiophenol and utilizing the reactions shown in flow diagrams I and II, respectively. Oxidation 5 of the thus-formed heterocyclylthiobenzazole derivatives of formula I gives those compounds of formula I wherein X is SO_n and n is 1 or 2.

Compounds of formula I wherein W is SO₂; X is NH; Y is CR₁₂; Z is CR₁₃; Q is an optionally substituted 3-10 pyrrolidinyl group; and R₂ and R₅ are H(Ic) may be prepared by hydrogenating a nitroindole of formula X to give the corresponding aminoindole of formula XI and reacting the formula XI aminoindole with a protected 3-pyrrolidinone of formula XII to give the protected 15 pyrrolidinylaminoindole of formula XIII. Subsequent sulfonylation and deprotection afford the desired compound of formula Ic. The reaction sequence is shown in flow diagram III.

Flow Diagram III

5 Compounds of formula I wherein W is SO₂; X is NR₁₁; Y is CH; Z is N; and Q is an optionally substituted 3-pyrrolidinyl group (Id) may be prepared by reacting the nitromethylphenol compound of formula VI with trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride in the presence of a base to give the compound of formula XIV, coupling the formula XIV compound with a protected 3-aminopyrrolidine compound of formula XV in the presence of a palladium catalyst to give the pyrrolidinylaminobenzene of formula XVI, reducing the nitro group to give the amine of formula XVII and reacting the formula XVII amine with isoamyl nitrite in the presence of potassium acetate and acetic anhydride to give the pyrrolidinylaminoindazole of formula XVIII. Subsequent sulfonylation and deprotection

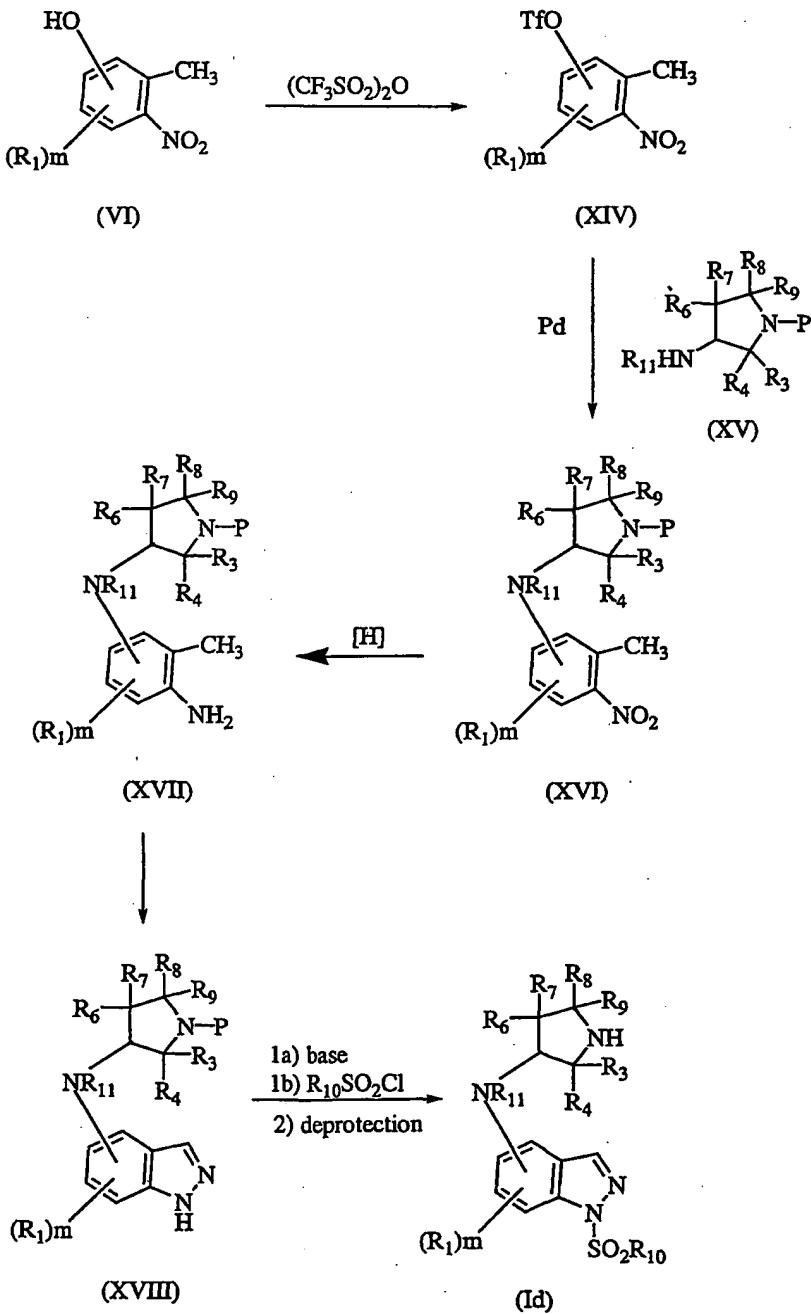
10

15

as described hereinabove give the desired compound of formula Id. The reaction sequence is shown in flow diagram IV wherein Tf designates a trifluoromethane-sulfonyl group.

5

Flow Diagram IV



Corresponding compounds of formula I wherein Q is an optionally substituted 3- or 4-piperidinyl group may be prepared by utilizing the reaction sequences described 5 hereinabove and illustrated in flow diagrams I, II, III and IV and by employing the appropriate protected piperidinylhydroxy, piperidinone or piperidinylamine, respectively, in place of the corresponding pyrrolidinyl starting materials of formulas III, XII or XV.

10 Compounds of formula I wherein W is CO may be prepared by reacting the benzazole precursor, for example a compound of formula IV, IX, XIII or XVIII, with the appropriate isocyanate, carbonyl halide or carbamoyl halide in the presence of a base. Similarly, compounds 15 of formula I wherein W is $(CH_2)_x$ and x is an integer of 1, 2 or 3 may be prepared by reacting the appropriately substituted alkylhalide with a compound of formula IV, IX, XIII or XVIII in the presence of a base. Compounds of formula I wherein W is $(CH_2)_x$ and x is 0 may be 20 prepared via a palladium-catalyzed N-arylation such as that described by D. W. Old et al., *Organic Letters*, 2000 (2), pp 1403-1406. Using these and other conventional methods, compounds of formula I may be prepared from readily available starting materials.

25 Advantageously, the inventive compound of formula I may be utilized in the treatment of central nervous system disorders relating to or affected by the 5-HT6 receptor such as motor, mood, psychiatric, cognitive, neurodegenerative, or the like disorders, for example,

30 Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, attention deficit disorder, anxiety, epilepsy, depression, obsessive compulsive disorder, migraine, sleep disorders, feeding disorders (such as anorexia or bulimia), schizophrenia, memory loss, disorders associated with

35 withdrawal from drug abuse, or the like or certain

gastrointestinal disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome. Accordingly, the present invention provides a method for the treatment of a disorder of the central nervous system (CNS) related to or affected by the 5-HT6 receptor in a patient in need thereof which comprises providing said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I as described hereinabove. The compounds may be provided by oral or parenteral administration or in any common manner known to be an effective administration of a therapeutic agent to a patient in need thereof.

"Providing" as used herein with respect to providing a compound or substance covered by the invention, means either directly administering such a compound or substance, or administering a prodrug, derivative or analog which forms an equivalent amount of the compound or substance within the body.

The therapeutically effective amount provided in the treatment of a specific CNS disorder may vary according to the specific condition(s) being treated, the size, age and response pattern of the patient, the severity of the disorder, the judgment of the attending physician and the like. In general, effective amounts for daily oral administration may be about 0.01 to 1,000 mg/kg, preferably about 0.5 to 500 mg/kg and effective amounts for parenteral administration may be about 0.1 to 100 mg/kg, preferably about 0.5 to 50 mg/kg.

In actual practice, the compounds of the invention are provided by administering the compound or a precursor thereof in a solid or liquid form, either neat or in combination with one or more conventional pharmaceutical carriers or excipients. Accordingly, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an

effective amount of a compound of formula I as described hereinabove.

Solid carriers suitable for use in the composition of the invention include one or more substances which may 5 also act as flavoring agents, lubricants, solubilizers, suspending agents, fillers, glidants, compression aides, binders, tablet-disintegrating agents or encapsulating materials. In powders, the carrier may be a finely divided 10 solid which is in admixture with a finely divided compound of formula I. In tablets, the formula I compound may be mixed with a carrier having the necessary compression properties in suitable proportions and compacted in the shape and size desired. Said powders and tablets may contain up to 99% by weight of the 15 formula I compound. Solid carriers suitable for use in the composition of the invention include calcium phosphate, magnesium stearate, talc, sugars, lactose, dextrin, starch, gelatin, cellulose, methyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, low 20 melting waxes and ion exchange resins.

Any pharmaceutically acceptable liquid carrier suitable for preparing solutions, suspensions, emulsions, syrups and elixirs may be employed in the composition of the invention. Compounds of formula I may be dissolved 25 or suspended in a pharmaceutically acceptable liquid carrier such as water, an organic solvent, or a pharmaceutically acceptable oil or fat, or a mixture thereof. Said liquid composition may contain other suitable pharmaceutical additives such as solubilizers, 30 emulsifiers, buffers, preservatives, sweeteners, flavoring agents, suspending agents, thickening agents, coloring agents, viscosity regulators, stabilizers, osmo-regulators, or the like. Examples of liquid carriers suitable for oral and parenteral administration include 35 water (particularly containing additives as above, e.g.,

cellulose derivatives, preferably sodium carboxymethyl cellulose solution), alcohols (including monohydric alcohols and polyhydric alcohols, e.g., glycols) or their derivatives, or oils (e.g., fractionated coconut oil and 5 arachis oil). For parenteral administration the carrier may also be an oily ester such as ethyl oleate or isopropyl myristate.

10 Compositions of the invention which are sterile solutions or suspensions are suitable for intramuscular, intraperitoneal or subcutaneous injection. Sterile solutions may also be administered intravenously. Inventive compositions suitable for oral administration may be in either liquid or solid composition form.

15 For a more clear understanding, and in order to illustrate the invention more clearly, specific examples thereof are set forth hereinbelow. The following examples are merely illustrative and are not to be understood as limiting the scope and underlying principles of the invention in any way.

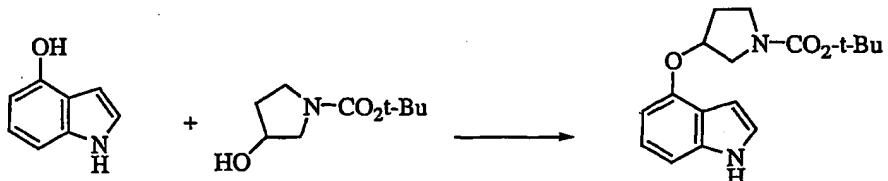
20 Unless otherwise stated, all parts are parts by weight. The terms HPLC and NMR designate high performance liquid chromatography and nuclear magnetic resonance, respectively. The terms THF and EtOAc designate tetrahydrofuran and ethyl acetate, 25 respectively.

EXAMPLE 1Preparation of *t*-Butyl 3-Hydroxy-1-pyrrolidine-carboxylate

5



A stirred solution of 3-pyrrolidinol (5.0 g 57 mmol) and potassium carbonate (8.23 g, 60 mmol) in a mixture of THF/H₂O is treated with a solution of di-*t*-butyl dicarbonate (12.5 g, 57 mmol) in THF over a 15 minute period at room temperature, stirred for 20 h at room temperature and diluted with EtOAc. The organic phase is separated, washed with H₂O, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resultant residue is dissolved in EtOAc/hexane and filtered through a thin layer of silica gel. The silica gel layer is washed with EtOAc. The combined filtrates are concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title product as a white solid, 8.5 g, mp 52-54°C, identified by NMR and mass spectral analyses.

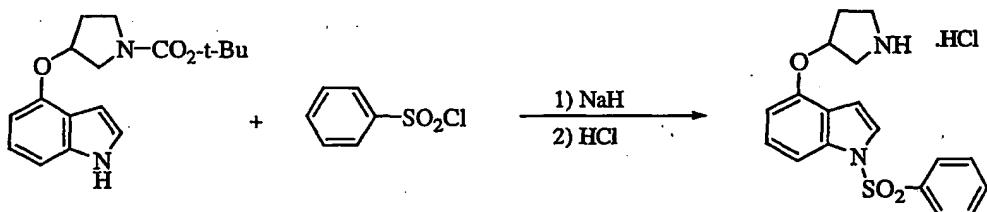
EXAMPLE 2Preparation of *t*-Butyl 3-(1H-Indol-4-yloxy)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate

A solution of 4-hydroxyindole (2.66 g, 20.0 mmol), *t*-butyl 3-hydroxy-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (7.5 g, 40.0

mmol) and triphenylphosphine (ϕ_3P) (10.5 g 40.0 mmol) in THF is treated with diethyl azodicarboxylate (DEAC) (6.3 ml, 40.0 mmol) under nitrogen at room temperature, stirred for 2 h at room temperature and concentrated in vacuo. The resultant residue is stirred under ether, cooled and filtered. The filtercake is washed with cold ether. The filtrates are combined and concentrated in vacuo. The residue is purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, EtOAc/hexane: 2/80) to give the title compound as a white solid, 3.98 g, mp 164-165°C, identified by NMR and mass spectral analyses.

EXAMPLE 3

15 Preparation of 1-(Phenylsulfonyl)-4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indole Hydrochloride



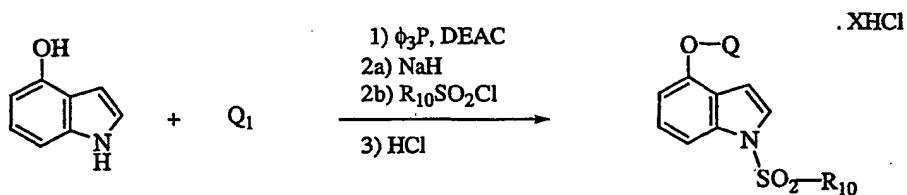
A stirred solution of *t*-butyl 3-(1*H*-indol-4-yloxy)-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (0.605 g 2.0 mmol) in THF is treated with sodium hydride (0.12 g, 60% in mineral oil, 3.0 mmol) under nitrogen at room temperature. After 30 minutes, benzenesulfonyl chloride (0.38 ml, 3.0 mmol) is added and the reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 48 h, quenched with ice-water and diluted with EtOAc. The organic phase is separated, washed sequentially with H_2O and brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated in vacuo. The resultant residue is purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, EtOAc/hexane 2/8 to give the protected pyrrolidinyloxy intermediate as an

off-white foam, 0.50 g, mp 48-50°C, identified by NMR and mass spectral analyses.

A solution of thus-obtained *t*-butyl 3-[(1-phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indol-4-yl]oxy]-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (0.41 g, 0.93 mmol) in methanol and HCl (5.0 ml, 1M in ether) is heated at 60°C under nitrogen for 2 h and concentrated in vacuo. The residue is treated with ethyl acetate and filtered. The filtercake is dried under vacuum to give the title product as an off white solid, 0.301 g, mp 200-201°C, identified by NMR and mass spectral analyses.

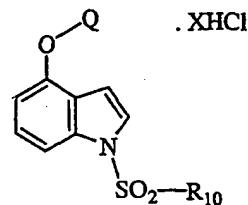
EXAMPLES 4-9

15 Preparation of 1-(Arylsulfonyl)-4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1*H*-indole Hydrochloride



20 Using essentially the same procedures described hereinabove for Examples 2 and 3 and employing the appropriate protected pyrrolidinol or piperidinol (Q₁) and arylsulfonyl chloride, the compounds shown in Table I are obtained and identified by NMR and mass spectral analyses.

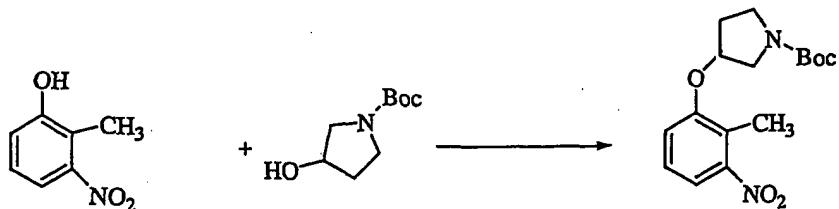
Table I



Ex.	Q	R10	X	mp °C	M+H
No.					
4	3-pyrrolidinyl	thiophene-2-yl	1	158-160	342
5	3-pyrrolidinyl	4-aminophenyl	2	140 (dec)	359
6	3-pyrrolidinyl	1-naphthyl	1	179 (dec)	393
7	3-pyrrolidinyl	5-chloro-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl	1	100 (dec)	395
8	4-piperidinyl	4-aminophenyl	2	117-119	372
9	3-piperidinyl	4-aminophenyl	2	160 (dec)	372
5					

EXAMPLE 10Preparation of t-Butyl 3-(2-Methyl-3-nitrophenoxy)-pyrrolidin-1-carboxylate

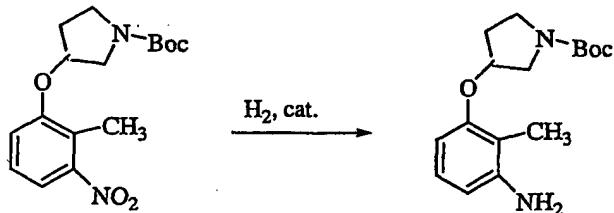
10



A stirred solution of 3-nitro-2-methylphenol (7.6 g, 49.7 mmol), *t*-butyl 3-hydroxypyrrolidin-1-carboxylate (9.3 g, 49.7 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (13.0 g, 49.7 mmol) in THF is treated with diethyl azodicarboxylate 5 (8.7 g, 49.7 mmol), stirred at room temperature for 3 h and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resultant residue is mixed with ethyl acetate and filtered. The filtrate is concentrated *in vacuo* to give a residue, which is purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 25% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford the title compound as an off-white solid, 11.7 g (73%) identified by NMR and mass spectral analyses.

EXAMPLE 11

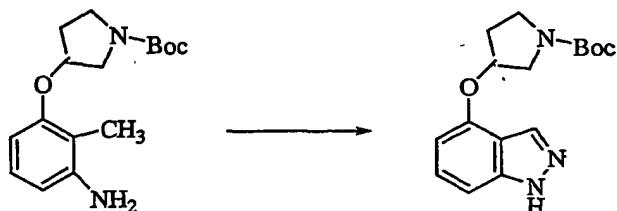
15 Preparation of *t*-Butyl 3-(3-Amino-2-methylphenoxy)-pyrrolidin-1-carboxylate



20 A mixture of *t*-butyl 3-(2-methyl-3-nitrophenoxy)pyrrolidin-1-carboxylate (11.0 g, 34.2 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (0.55 g) in ethanol is hydrogenated (45 psi) at room temperature overnight. After filtering off the catalyst, the filtrate is concentrated to afford the 25 title compound as an off-white solid, 9.98 g, mp 137°C, identified by NMR and mass spectral analyses.

EXAMPLE 12Preparation of t-Butyl 3-(1H-Indazol-4-yloxy)pyrrolidin-1-carboxylate

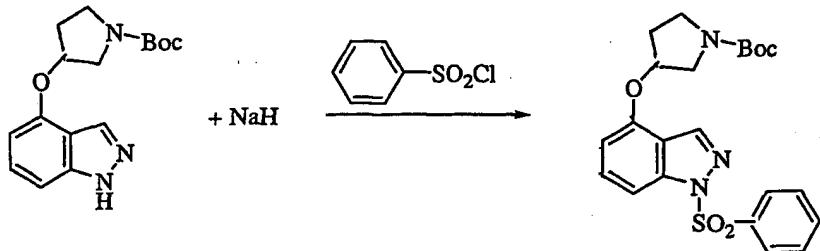
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A solution of *t*-butyl 3-(3-amino-2-methylphenoxy)pyrrolidin-1-carboxylate (4.6 g, 15.4 mmol); potassium acetate (1.81 g, 18.5 mmol) and acetic anhydride (5.02 g, 49.2 mmol) in benzene is treated dropwise with isoamyl nitrite (4.13 ml, 30.8 mmol), heated at reflux temperature overnight, cooled to room temperature and filtered. The filtercake is washed with benzene. The combined filtrates are concentrated to give a yellow oil residue. The residue is purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 25% EtOAc in hexanes). The resultant oil is dissolved in ethanol, treated with 40% aqueous NaOH, heated at reflux temperature for 45 min, cooled with an ice-water bath, neutralized to pH 9 with concentrated HCl and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting aqueous mixture is extracted with EtOAc. The combined extracts are washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a tan solid, 2.6 g, mp 196-198°C, identified by NMR and mass spectral analyses.

EXAMPLE 13Preparation of t-Butyl 3-[(1-Phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indazol-4-yloxy]pyrrolidin-1-carboxylate

5

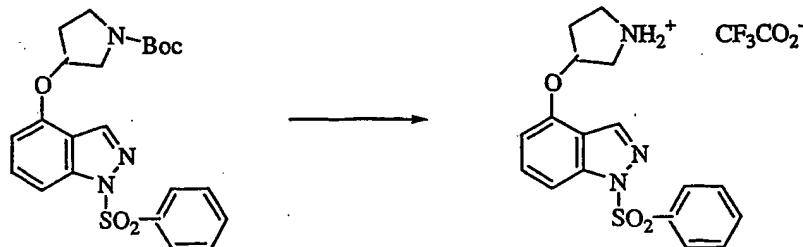


A solution of t-butyl 3-(1H-indazol-4-yloxy)pyrrolidin-1-carboxylate (0.303 g, 1.00 mmol) in
 10 dimethyl formamide is treated with sodium hydride (80 mg, 2.0 mmol, 60% in mineral oil) at room temperature under nitrogen, stirred for 10 min, treated with benzenesulfonyl chloride (0.21 g, 1.20 mmol), stirred for 18 h, quenched with H₂O and diluted with ether. The
 15 organic phase is washed with H₂O and brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue is purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 20% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford the title compound as a white solid, 0.42 g, mp 134-135°C, identified by NMR and mass spectral analyses.

20

EXAMPLE 14Preparation of 1-(Phenylsulfonyl)-4-(pyrrolidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indazole, trifluoroacetic acid salt

5

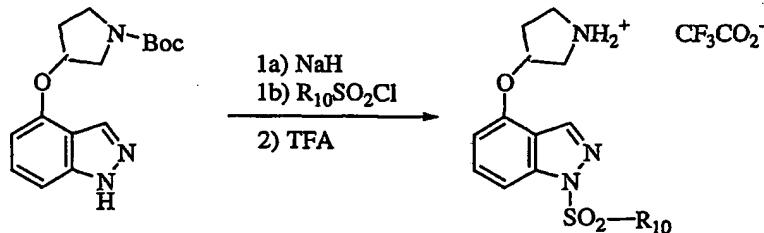


A mixture of *t*-butyl 3-[(1-phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-indazol-4-yl]oxy]-pyrrolidin-1-carboxylate (354 mg, 0.80 mmol) and trifluoroacetic acid (3 mL) is prepared at 0°C, stirred at room temperature for 90 min. and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue is triturated with ether to afford the title compound as a white solid, 260 mg, mp 168-169°C, identified by NMR and mass spectral analyses.

15

EXAMPLES 15-22Preparation of 1-(Arylsulfonyl)-4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indazole trifluoroacetic acid salt

20

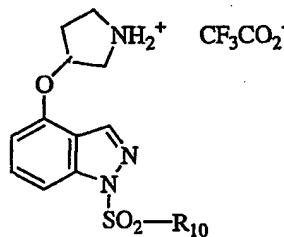


Using essentially the same procedures described hereinabove for Examples 8-12, and employing the appropriate arylsulfonyl chloride, the compounds shown in

Table II are obtained and identified by NMR and mass spectral analyses.

Table II

5



Ex. No.	R ₁₀	mp °C
15	1-naphthyl	200-201
16	2-chlorophenyl	161-163
17	2-fluorophenyl	162-163
18	3,4-dimethoxyphenyl	64-70
19	5-chlorothiophene-2-yl	102-103
20	4-acetamido-3-chlorophenyl	68-72
21	4-acetamidophenyl	110-112
22	8-quinolinyl	79

EXAMPLE 23Comparative Evaluation of 5-HT6 Binding Affinity of Test Compounds

5 The affinity of test compounds for the serotonin 5-HT6 receptor is evaluated in the following manner. Cultured Hela cells expressing human cloned 5-HT6 receptors are harvested and centrifuged at low speed 10 (1,000 x g) for 10.0 min to remove the culture media. The harvested cells are suspended in half volume of fresh physiological phosphate buffered saline solution and recentrifuged at the same speed. This operation is repeated. The collected cells are then homogenized in ten 15 volumes of 50 mM Tris.HCl (pH 7.4) and 0.5 mM EDTA. The homogenate is centrifuged at 40,000 x g for 30.0 min and the precipitate is collected. The obtained pellet is resuspended in 10 volumes of Tris.HCl buffer and recentrifuged at the same speed. The final pellet is 20 suspended in a small volume of Tris.HCl buffer and the tissue protein content is determined in aliquots of 10-25 μ l volumes. Bovine Serum Albumin is used as the standard in the protein determination according to the method described in Lowry et al., J. Biol. Chem., 193:265 25 (1951). The volume of the suspended cell membranes is adjusted to give a tissue protein concentration of 1.0 mg/ml of suspension. The prepared membrane suspension (10 times concentrated) is aliquoted in 1.0 ml volumes and stored at -70° C until used in subsequent binding 30 experiments.

Binding experiments are performed in a 96 well microtiter plate format, in a total volume of 200 μ l. To each well is added the following mixture: 80.0 μ l of incubation buffer made in 50 mM Tris.HCl buffer (pH 7.4) 35 containing 10.0 mM MgCl₂, and 0.5 mM EDTA and 20 μ l of

[³H]-LSD (S.A., 86.0 Ci/mmol, available from Amersham Life Science), 3.0 nM. The dissociation constant, K_d , of the [³H]LSD at the human serotonin 5-HT₆ receptor is 2.9 nM, as determined by saturation binding with increasing 5 concentrations of [³H]LSD. The reaction is initiated by the final addition of 100.0 μ l of tissue suspension. Nonspecific binding is measured in the presence of 10.0 μ M methiothepin. The test compounds are added in 20.0 μ l volume.

10 The reaction is allowed to proceed in the dark for 120 min at room temperature, at which time, the bound ligand-receptor complex is filtered off on a 96 well unifilter with a Packard Filtermate[®] 196 Harvester. The bound complex caught on the filter disk is allowed to air 15 dry and the radioactivity is measured in a Packard TopCount[®] equipped with six photomultiplier detectors, after the addition of 40.0 μ l Microscint[®]-20 scintillant to each shallow well. The unifilter plate is heat-sealed and counted in a PackardTopCount[®] with a tritium 20 efficiency of 31.0%.

Specific binding to the 5-HT₆ receptor is defined as the total radioactivity bound less the amount bound in the presence of 10.0 μ M unlabeled methiothepin. Binding in the presence of varying concentrations of test 25 compound is expressed as a percentage of specific binding in the absence of test compound. The results are plotted as log % bound versus log concentration of test compound. Nonlinear regression analysis of data points with a computer assisted program Prism[®] yielded both the IC_{50} and 30 the K_i values of test compounds with 95% confidence limits. A linear regression line of data points is plotted, from which the IC_{50} value is determined and the K_i value is determined based upon the following equation:

$$K_i = IC_{50} / (1 + L/K_d)$$

where L is the concentration of the radioactive ligand used and K_b is the dissociation constant of the ligand for the receptor, both expressed in nM.

Using this assay, the following Ki values are 5 determined and compared to those values obtained by representative compounds known to demonstrate binding to the 5-HT6 receptor. The data are shown in Table III, below.

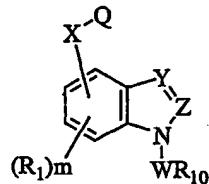
Table III

Test Compound (Ex. No.)	5-HT6 Binding Ki (nM)
3	8.0
4	25.0
5	5.0
6	13.0
7	--
8	3.0
9	11.0
14	19.0
15	3.0
16	19.0
17	25.0
18	75.0
19	9.0
20	12.0
21	124.0
22	22.0
5-HT6 Binding Ki	
Comparative Examples	(nM)
Clozapine	6.0
Loxapine	41.4
Bromocriptine	23.0
Methiothepin	8.3
Mianserin	44.2
Olanzepine	19.5

As can be seen from the results set forth above, the compounds of the present invention have a high degree of
5 affinity for the 5-HT6 receptor.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of formula I



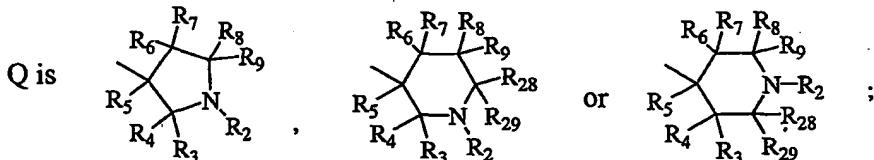
5

(I)

wherein

W is SO_2 , CO, CONH, CSNH or $(\text{CH}_2)_x$;X is O, SO_n or NR_{11} ;10 Y is CR_{12} or N;Z is CR_{13} or N with the proviso that when Y is N then
Z must be CR_{13} ;m and x are each independently 0 or an integer of 1,
15 2 or 3;

15

20 R_1 is halogen, CN , OR_{14} , CO_2R_{15} , $\text{CONR}_{16}\text{R}_{17}$, $\text{CNR}_{18}\text{NR}_{19}\text{R}_{20}$,
 $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}_{21}\text{R}_{22}$, SO_pR_{23} or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkenyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkynyl, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, phenyl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted;25 R_2 is H, $\text{CNR}_{24}\text{NR}_{25}\text{R}_{26}$ or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkenyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkynyl, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted;

R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{28} and R_{29} are each independently H or an optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl group;

5. R_{10} is an optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group;

n and p are each independently 0 or an integer of 1 or 2;

10. R_{11} is H or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted;

15. R_{12} and R_{13} are each independently H, halogen or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group each optionally substituted;

20. R_{14} is H, COR_2 , or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted;

25. R_{15} and R_{16} are each independently H or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted;

30. R_{16} , R_{17} , R_{18} , R_{19} , R_{20} , R_{24} , R_{25} and R_{26} are each independently H or an optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl group;

R_{21} and R_{22} are each independently H or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted; and

R_{23} is an optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl group; or the stereoisomers thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. The compound according to claim 1 wherein W is SO_2 .

3. The compound according to claim 1 or claim 2
wherein X is O.

4. The compound according to any one of claims 1
5 to 3 wherein Q is an optionally substituted 3-
pyrrolidinyl group.

5. The compound according to any one of claims 1
to 3 wherein R₁ is an optionally substituted aryl or
10 heteroaryl group.

6. The compound according to any one of claims 1
to 5 wherein Y is CR₂.

15 7. The compound according to any one of claims 1
to 6 wherein Z is N.

8. The compound according to claim 1 selected from
the group consisting of:
20 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indole;
4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1-(thien-2-ylsulfonyl)-1H-indole;
4-[(4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indol-1-yl)sulfonyl]aniline;
1-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indole;
1-[(5-chloro-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(3-
25 pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indole;
1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indazole;
1-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indazole;
1-[(2-chlorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-
indazole;
30 1-[(2-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-
indazole;
1-[(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-
1H-indazole;
1-[(5-chlorothien-2-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-
35 1H-indazole;

N- (2-chloro-4- { [4- (3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indazol-1-yl]sulfonyl}phenyl)acetamide;

N- (4- { [4- (3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indazol-1y]sulfonyl}-phenyl)acetamide;

5 8- { [4- (3-pyrrolidinyloxy)-1H-indazol-1-yl]sulfonyl}-quinoline;

1- (1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4- (piperidin-4-yloxy)-1H-indazole;

1- (1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4- (piperidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indazole;

1- [(5-chlorothien-2-yl)sulfonyl]-4- (piperidin-4-yloxy)-

10 1H-indazole;

1- [(5-chlorothien-2-yl)sulfonyl]-4- (piperidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indazole; 1- (phenylsulfonyl)-4- (piperidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indole;

4- { [4- (piperidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indol-1-yl]sulfonyl}aniline;

15 1- (1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4- (piperidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indole;

1- (phenylsulfonyl)-4- (piperidin-4-yloxy)-1H-indole;

4- { [4- (piperidin-4-yloxy)-1H-indol-1-yl]sulfonyl}aniline;

1- (1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4- (piperidin-4-yloxy)-1H-indole;

1- (phenylsulfonyl)-5- (pyrrolidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indole;

20 1- (phenylsulfonyl)-6- (pyrrolidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indole;

1- (phenylsulfonyl)-6- (pyrrolidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indazole;

1- (phenylsulfonyl)-5- (pyrrolidin-3-yloxy)-1H-indazole;

the stereoisomers thereof; and

the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

25

9. A method for the treatment of a disorder of the central nervous system related to or affected by the 5-HT₆ receptor in a patient in need thereof which comprises providing to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 8; or a stereoisomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

10. The method according to claim 9 wherein said disorder is a motor disorder, anxiety disorder or cognitive disorder.

5 11. The method according to claim 9 wherein said disorder is schizophrenia or depression.

12. The method according to claim 10 wherein said disorder is Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease.

10

13. The method according to claim 10 wherein said disorder is attention deficit disorder.

15

14. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a compound of formula I as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 8; or a stereoisomer thereof or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

20

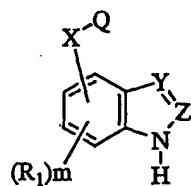
15. The composition according to claim 14 having a formula I compound wherein X is O; Q is an optionally substituted 3-pyrrolidinyl group and R₁₀ is an optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl group.

25

16. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula I which comprises one of the following:

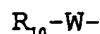
30

a) reacting a compound of formula (B)

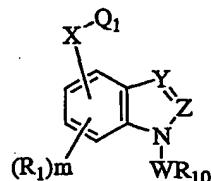


(B)

wherein m, Q, X, Y, Z and R₁ are as defined in claim 1,
 with an appropriate sulphonylating, acylating,
 5 carbamoylating, thiocarbamoylating, arylating or
 alkylating agent containing the group:



where R₁₀ is as defined above and W is SO₂, CO, CONH, CSNH
 or (CH₂)_x; said reactants protected on reactive sites
 10 and/or on reactive substituent groups as required, and
 removing any protecting groups, to give a corresponding
 compound of formula (I);
 or
 b) removing a protecting group from a compound of
 15 formula (C):

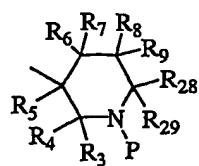
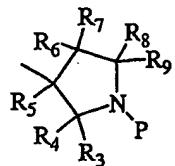


(C)

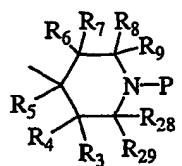
wherein m, W, X, Y, Z, R₁ and R₁₀ are as defined in claim
 1, and

20

Q₁ is



or



where P is a protecting group to give a corresponding compound of formula (I) wherein R_2 is H;

or

5 c) alkylating a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 wherein R_2 is hydrogen with an alkylating agent of formula R_2-L wherein L is a leaving group, such as halogen, and R_2 is as defined in claim 1 excepting hydrogen to give a corresponding compound of formula (I);

or

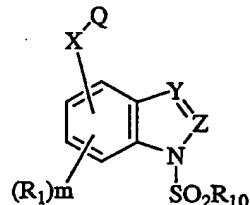
10 d) converting a compound of formula (I) having a reactive substituent group to a different compound of formula I;

or

15 e) converting a basic compound of formula (I) to an acid addition salt or vice versa.

17. A method for the preparation of a compound of formula Ie

20



(Ie)

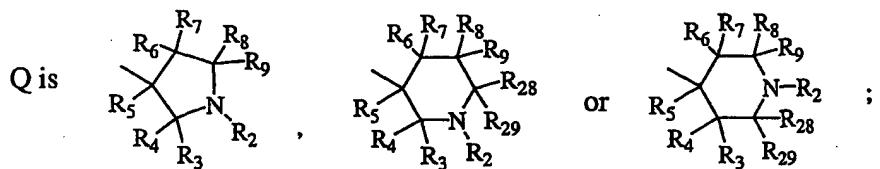
wherein

25 X is O, SO_n or NR_{11} ;

Y is CR_{12} or N;

Z is CR_{13} or N with the proviso that when Y is N then Z must be CR_{11} ;

m is 0 or an integer of 1, 2 or 3;



5 R_1 is halogen, CN, OR_{14} , CO_2R_{15} , $CONR_{16}R_{17}$, $CNR_{18}NR_{19}R_{20}$,
 $SO_2NR_{21}R_{22}$, SO_2R_{23} or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 -
10 C_6 alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl,
 $phenyl$ or heteroaryl group each optionally
 $substituted$;

10 R_2 is H, $CNR_{24}NR_{25}R_{26}$ or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 -
 C_6 alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl,
15 aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally
 $substituted$;

15 R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{28} and R_{29} are each
 $independently$ H or an optionally substituted C_1 -
 C_6 alkyl group;

20 R_{10} is an optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, aryl or
 $heteroaryl$ group;

20 n and p are each independently 0 or an integer of 1
 or 2;

20 R_{11} is H or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, C_3 -
 C_6 cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl or
 $heteroaryl$ group each optionally substituted;

25 R_{12} and R_{13} are each independently H, halogen or a C_1 -
 C_6 alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group
 $each$ optionally substituted;

25 R_{14} is H, COR_{27} or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 -
 C_6 alkynyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each
 $optionally$ substituted;

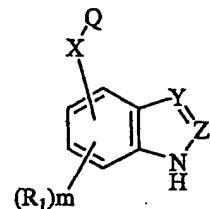
30 R_{15} and R_{27} are each independently H or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl,
 C_2 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl,
 $cycloheteroalkyl$, aryl or heteroaryl group each
 $optionally$ substituted;

R_{16} , R_{17} , R_{18} , R_{19} , R_{20} , R_{24} , R_{25} and R_{26} are each independently H or an optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl group;

5. R_{21} and R_{22} are each independently H or a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group each optionally substituted; and

R_{23} is an optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl group

which process comprises reacting a compound of formula
10 XIX



(XIX)

wherein X, Y, Z, m and Q are as described hereinabove
15 with a sulfonyl chloride, $R_{10}SO_2Cl$, wherein R_{10} is as described hereinabove in the presence of a base to give the desired compound of formula Ie.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 02/12415

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D403/12 C07D409/14 C07D403/14 C07D401/14 C07D401/12
A61K31/404 A61K31/415

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data, BEILSTEIN Data, PAJ, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 98 50346 A (GASTER LARAMIE MARY ; WYMAN PAUL ADRIAN (GB); SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PL) 12 November 1998 (1998-11-12) abstract description 51 page 29 description 59 page 31 claims	1-17
X	WO 01 02356 A (SANKYO CO ; ASAI FUMITOSHI (JP); FUJIMOTO KOICHI (JP); TANAKA NAOKI) 11 January 2001 (2001-01-11) page 51 -page 136; examples claims	1-17

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
15 July 2002	23/07/2002
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Stix-Malaun, E

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 02/12415

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 99 47516 A (SLASSI ABDELMALIK ;TEHIM ASHOK (CA); XIN TAO (CA); BRIEN ANNE O (C) 23 September 1999 (1999-09-23) abstract page 6, line 27 examples claims -----	1-17

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Although claims 9-13 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims No.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Present claims 1-17 relate to an extremely large number of possible compounds /products/methods. Support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 5 PCT is to be found, however, for only a very small proportion of the compounds in which X denotes oxygen. Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of the claims which appear to be supported and disclosed, namely those parts relating to the compounds/products/methods in which X is defined as oxygen.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 02/12415

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 9850346	A 12-11-1998	AU	7526798 A		27-11-1998
		WO	9850346 A2		12-11-1998
		ZA	9803243 A		18-10-1999
WO 0102356	A 11-01-2001	AU	5570900 A		22-01-2001
		WO	0102356 A1		11-01-2001
		JP	2001072662 A		21-03-2001
WO 9947516	A 23-09-1999	US	6100291 A		08-08-2000
		AU	2821799 A		11-10-1999
		WO	9947516 A1		23-09-1999